phia and elsewhere. Such a great tax-paying interest ought not to be thus sacrificed.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., said—I am against the bill in all its parts, clear through. It does not protect any man's interest, and swaps all of them off for Canadian interests. I believe the House is against the bill; the business has so lagged this session that if I can i will expedite it by a single motion. I move to strike out the cancting clause of this bill.

The question was taken by tellers and resulted yeas 53, nays 68. So the enactment clause was not stricken out. The committee then rose.

nays 68. So the enactment clause was not stricken out. The committee then rose.

Mr. Washburns, of Ill., said the delegation in Congress from his State had appointed a committee of five of its members. concisting of his colleagues Messrs. Harding, Moulton, Cullom, Thornton and himself, to proceed to West Point to-morrow to attend the f-neral of one of the most gifted and most noble sons of his own State. He alluded to Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, the Adjutant General to Lieutenant General Grant, who was yesterday instantly killed while getting into the cars at Garrison's Landing, opposite West Point. Colonel Bowers was a man of qualities so remarkable, of a patriotism so pure, of a loyality so devoted, of a character so exalted, whose services rendered during the war had been so great and so valuable to the country, that the members of both Houses, in behalf of Illinois, had deemed it fit and proper to pay a tribute to his memory by being represented at his funeral. He would, therefore, ask leave of absence for his colleagues named and himself for the balance of the week.

Leave was granted.

MAXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Spraker presented a message from the President covering a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House adopted some days since, in reference to a note of confidence and of extraordinary powers conferred by the Congress of Maxico on President Juarez. Mr. Seward states briefly that it is not deemed expedient to furnish the information asked. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, an act to declare the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue act was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Adjourned.

ARMY BULLETIN.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN OR ARE ORDERED TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS CIRCU-

OF SERVICE NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS CIRCU-LARS.

WAS DEFARMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ÖVPICE, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

Hilmois—Infantry—Thirty-eighth, Suty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-first, enlisted men of Eighth whose term of service expired during January, 1866.

Indiana—Infantry—Thirty-fourth.

Iowa—Cavalry—Ninth.

Kentuc y—Infantry—Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth.

Maine—Infantry—Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth.

Michigan—Infantry—Treelth.

Wisconsin—Infantry—Treelth.

Wisconsin—Infantry—Ninth.

United State Octor of Tropp—Infantry—Thirty-fourth,

Fifty-ninth, Sixty-second, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and

Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

Artillery—Battery B, Second light, Fourth heavy.

Nore.—The Fifty-fourth New York infantry, heretofore reported ordered mustered out, still remains in service. The Twenty-first United States colored troops,

was consolidated with the Tenth United States colored heavy artillery, and not mustered out as an organization.

NAVY BULLETIN.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.
Flagship Susquehanna, Admiral Godon; the Kansas, Shawmut, Nipsic and Wasp were in the Rio La Plata on the 3d ult.
The January Communication of the Communication

the 3d uit.

The Juniata, Captain Almy, arrived at Rio Janeiro
January 17, from a cruise to the Abrolhos Banks and
along the coast to the north, and was to have left soon
for a cruise along the southern coast.

The Brooklyn, Commander Patterson, sailed from Rio
Janeiro January 31 for St. Catharines and the river La
Plata.

THE SPECIAL SQUADRON.

Iron-clad Monadnock, Commander Bunce, and frigate
Vanderbit, Commander Sandford (flagship of Commodore Rodgers), sailed from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo
and January 11, and the frigate Powhatan sailed as above
an January 15.

rived at St. Thomas on February 20, reporting all manusing good health.

Admiral Palmer had received a warm welcome from the Governor and authorities at Porto Rico. Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Admiral and officers and crew of the Rhode Island at St. Thomas, and salutes were responded to by the forts on shore and by the English men-of-war in the port.

The 6watara, Commander Jeffers, left St. Thomas on the 13th ult. for a cruise to the Windward.

The Monongahela, Captain Bissell, was at St. Domingo Pobruary 26.

Other vessels of the squadron were expected at St. omas on the 26th ult.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE AGAWAM AND LENAFR.

Captain William Jones, commanding steamship Dakota, has thanked the commanders of the United States gunboats Agawam and Lenape, and Ensign Boyden, of the Agawam, and the mate of the Lenapee—the last two of whom were in command of the launches sent to his assistance while aground off Beaufort harbor on the 3d inst.

Captain Thompson and the officers of the steamer Al-liance have acknowledged their indebtedness to the United States revenue cutter Chyshoga for towing the tilians, whom disabled, from the Highland Light to quarantine at Staten Island.

THE PORTER-STOVER CASE.

The Right to Prove Former Bad Charsuperior count—Chambers.

Before Judge Garvin.

Before Judge Garvin.

Before Judge Garvin.

Before Judge Garvin.

Before Judge Garvin. which arises out of the payment of money and giving notes, which the plaintiff insists were obtained by the deby fraud while the plaintiff was in Fort Lafaypaid for procuring Stover's release from Fort Lafayette and defending him upon any criminal charge which might be brought against him. A motion was first made by defendant before Justice McCunn for a commission to by defendant before Justice McCunn for a commission to take depositions in Boston and Worcester to impeach the plaintiff (Stover). The plaintiff read affidavits showing he had resided here since 1857, and there being no proof of present bad character, or tital it was bad here, the motion was denied, with liberty to renew. In attempting to renew the meiton an affidavit was read setting out what would be the effect of the testimony if permitted to take the depositions, and the motion was again denied and the affidavits stricken from the file; a motion was then again made to renew, which was heard by Chief Justice Rebertson, and leave to renew granted. The Justice acaded that "former bad character may be proved where there is some evidence tending to impeach present character," and that "some affidavits should be given at all events to show present bad character." Therespon the defendant again moved on the original affidavits, stating there were forty persons in Boston and twelve in Worcester who would swear Stover's character for truth in that place was bad; also that the rewer three persons who testified on the Weed-Opdyke trial that Stover's character for truth was bad. The defendant further showed that the case of the plaintiff must rest almost exclusively on the strength of his own testimony, and introduced the affidavits of two persons residing here, who stated that Stover's character for truth was bad in this city. The plaintiff introduced two counter-affidavits, and also insisted that depositions could not be taken to impeach a man's character, because he might not be called as a witness, and the evidence to blacken his character would bear record. Justice Garvin granted the motion. B. M. Porter, for defendant, in favor of the motion. D. M. Porter, for defendant, in favor of the motion. esitions in Boston and Worcester to impeach the

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE—THREE MEN
ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, officer Riker, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, while patrolling his post, heard burglars at work in the bonded ware house of Mesers. Squires & Co., Nos. 516 and 518 Wash house of Messrs. Squires & Co., Nos. 516 and 518 Washington street; and, thinking it prudent to secure assistance before making a forward movement, ran to the station house, which is not far distant. Captain Dickson instantly started a piatoon of men, under command of Sergeants O'Connor and Wolf, who surrounded the block on which the warehouse stands. While making an investigation roundsman Rusher arrested three men who suddenly appeared in the street on suspicion of being the burglars. On examining the warehouse it was found that the burglars had escaped through a front window on the first floor, taking with them one thousand dollars' worth of silks, which had been taken from a case on the third floor. The store had been entered from the skylight, the burglars having reached the roof of the building from a tonement house edjoining. Beside the case of silks which had been opened was found a powerful jimmy, nearly two feet in length. Three pieces of the stoten silks, valued at three hundred dollars, were subsequently found concealed unders against whom there appears to be no evidence to connect them with the burglary, were detained for examination before Justice Dodge.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

Charles Stewart and Charles Cunningham, twenty two and twenty-seven years of age, were arrested by detec-tives Mullen and Herbeit, of the Fourth probinct, on the charge of entering the apartments of Mary Rolle, No. 47 charge of entering the apartments of Mary Rolle, No. 47
Rose street, with false keys, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel valued at \$50. The prisoners, being caught
in the act, fied down stairs, pursued by Mary, and took
refuge in the house No. 84 Roseveti street, where the
officers secured them. Stewart threw a skeleton key
into the vauit of the house, but the officers recovered it,
Justice Rogan committed the accused parties in default
of \$1,000 batt each.

A Munierer Convicted.

Samuel Covert, who has been on trial at Lebanch in for murderior the Room Smilly, at Doomlet, 1904, was the morning found guilty of mur

BRAZIL

Arrival of the Steamship Havana from Rio Janeiro.

PROGRESS OF THE PLATE WAR.

The Paraguayan Stronghold Not Yet Taken.

SKIRMISHING ON THE PARANA.

Allied Preparations for Land Attack.

Military and Naval Strength of Both Belligerents.

More British Neutrality----Anglo-Brazilian Iron-Clads.

Emigration to Brazil-Ex-Confederates Not Wanted.

The American Line of Steamships Between Brazil and the United States.

The Reports of Bad Fare and Accommodation Unfounded. &c.

The steamship Havana, Captain Greene, from Rio Janeiro February 2, via Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday.

By this arrival we are in receipt of later and interesting intelligence from South America, which will be

the Havana, for the early reception of our files and

Our Rio Janeiro Correspondence. Rio Janniro, Feb. 2, 1866.

PROSPECTS OF AN EAULY RATILE.

Events are ripening between Brazil and her allies, etokening an early battle with the Paragusyan forces. Humaita, the stronghold of the enemy, is the point aimed at, and the allies, at latest dates, were in full march thereto. Humaita is commanded by a very forchaped, and this is about all that is known of it here, for shaped, and this is about all that is known of it here, lor the reason that no one has been able te get near it, and return, since the outbreak of the war. There are two lines of fire, commanding the channel which runs between a barren island and the right bank arily pass to attack Humaita from the river front. necessarily pass to attack attended by the Para-guayan batteries. The island itself is submerged at high tide, and it is reasonable to suppose that the batteries have been extended to nearly, if not quite opposite the island, so as to more effectually command the channel.

siand, so as to more effectually command the char HUMANA MUST BE ATTACKED FROM THE LAND. Well, then, what is to be done? To strike at Humalts effectually, the attack must be made from the land side and this seems to be the real plan of operations agreed on. But let me give a succinct account of what has been

on. But let me give a succinet seconds of what has been done and is doing at latest accounts. The Oriental army, on or a little before the 25th ult., was one learne and a half from the Paso de la Patria, and the Brazilians and Argentines in the vicinity of the viilage of San Cosme, within a short distance of the Paso (ford), while the Brazilian fleet was at Corrientes. A ook at the map will show that the Paso de la Patria is on which latter the fortress of Humaita is situated, indi cating that the rear of that stronghold is aimed at By this time perhaps the conflict has commenced.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE COURSE OF EVENTS. Different opinions prevail in regard to the future course of the war, and the different operations that will be undertaken; but what seems indubitable is, that General Flores, with the column under his command, will very persons think he will cross the Uruguay above Paso de la Patria, in order to attract the attention of the Paraguay ans to his rear, while the main army will cross at Paso and attack Lopez's army in the front. These, and other stories, are in circulation. They may be more or less true or falso, but certain it is that events of great importance connected with the war are on the eve o

Later intelligence informs us that the main army was almost all concentrated at Paso de la Patria. The ironclad gunboat Tamaudare, with two small gunboats, were to leave very soon for Humaita, to reconnoitre that to leave very soon for numan, to reconside the stronghold (Query, will they ever arrive there), and also to make a thorough exploration of the river, in conse-quence of numberless reports at Buenos Ayros and Mon-tevideo concerning obstructions said to be placed in the tevideo concerning obstructions said to be placed in the Parana river, by order of President Lopez, such as torpedoes, infernal machines, chains, booms, &c. Almost all the Brazilian vessels on the Parana have been aground in the mud; but the greatest inconvenience resulting from this unpleasant position has been the thick swarms of mosquitoes, which were so troublesome as not to permit their unfortunate victims sleeping a quarter of an hour at a time. The smaller vessels were beginning to load off at lalest advices, and, as the river was rising every day, the larger ones would soon be got off.

Pales EUNOS OF A REVOLUTION IN HIS PANA OFFINIAL. A sensation story of an attempted revolution in the Oriental republic has died a natural death. The story was made out of whole cloth, manufactured, perhaps, to order, by Faraguayan emiscaries.

OENTAL UNQUESA.

This officer of the Argentine confederation, whose troops were disbanded some months ago, is so much forgotien that no mention is made of him anywhere. There are, in fact, 'none so poor to do him reverence.' Still later intelligence makes out the army still at the Paso de la Patria, avaiting the means of transportation. Most of the feet was still at Corrientes, and it was supposed that nothing decisive could have taken place before the 22d ultimo, when the Brazilian Admiral, Viscount Tamandare was expected at Corrientes.

The elections for Congress at Buenes Ayres have gone of quietly. The party, a small one, against the city as capital of the Argentine republic, was completely routed. STRESOR OF THE ALLES.

It is difficult to ascertain the force of the Allies. Various estimates are made. Let me detail one or two. The earliest date is as follows:—

1. General Mitre, with the Argentine army, thriteen thousand men, at Laguna Brava, four leagues north of Corrientes city.

2. General Oscio, with the Brazilian army, twenty thousand men, at San Cosme, only two and a haif leagues from Parana river, by order of President Lopez, such as tor-

thousand men, at Laguna Brava, four leagues north of Corrientes.

3. General Flores, with the vanguard, seven thousand men, at San Cosme, only two and a haif leagues from Paso de la Patris.

4. General Caceres, with the Correntino National Guards, beyond Laguna Brava, about six leagues north of Corrientes.

5. The Brazilian fleet, fourteen gunboats and steamers and one iron clad, at anchor along with the Argentine steamer at Corrientes.

and one iron-clad, at anchor along with the Argentine steamer at Corrientes.

6. Colonel Payha, with 200 irregulars, at Santo Tome, on fronter service.

7. Baroa Porto Alegre, with 10,000 Brazilians and twelve rified cannon, preparing at San Berja to cross the Uruguay and move up through the Missiones against Itapua.

Another account says the city of Corrientes is defended by six thousand Brazilian troops, but as the allied army is at the Pase de la Patria these guards are not much required now.

Still another account gives the following account of the strongth of the allied army at the Pase de la Patria:

Brazilians, total strength.

30,000

r accounts, to the 9th ultimo, from the seat of war, intelligence to that date it would seem that the zil an force, cfill close to the bank of the Parma, or General Osorio, mustered thirty-three thousand. This force was encamped two leagues to the north torrientes, at the village of San Cosme. The Argenconsisted of four thousand men, under General et al. Ensenada, a small place on the Parana, opposite Paso de la Patria. The Oriental army is composed of brigade of Brazilians, under Colonel Kelly, and one add of Archines under General Banks.

Mitre, at Eusenada, a small place on the Parana, opposite the Paso de la Patria. The Oriental army is compased of one brigade of Brazilians, under Colonel Kelly, and one brigade of Arsentines, under General Pannoro, and only one thousand Orientals, the whole commanded by the active and enterprising Chief and President Flores. These troops are encamped about five miles to the northeast of San Cosme.

On the whole, this estimate makes out more than 50,000 allies on the banks of the Parana, supported by a flect of twenty vessels of-war, including three iron-clads and another, named the Minerva, which will soon leave this port to join the fleet; of which more anon.

At San Borja, on the frontier of the province of Rio Grande and Corrientes, General the Baron de Porto Alegre, with an army of 15,000 Brazilians, is about to cross the Uruguay river, in order to threaten Stafna, in the territory of the Ancient Missiones of Pa-ag-ay, with the view of attacking the Paraguayans in their rear, and thence advance to Humaita, the Sebastopol of the republic.

the territory of the Ancient Missiones of Pa agray, with the view of attacking the Paraguayans in their rear, and thence advance to Humais, the Sebastopol of the republic.

REFORTED BLOWING BY OF A POWDER DEFOT.

A Brazilian powder depot and pyrotechnic establishment, at Corrientes, was reported as having been blown up by the carclessness of a soldier smoking a cigar.

BILLIBRIG OF JEATEGATS.

This work is in course of active progress by the allies, and as the river has reconly risen with astounding rapidity it is believed that the invasion of the Parag ayan territory will be comparatively easy. Reports are rife that the Paraguayans are fortifying the Paraga on the Humaita side in a most formidable manner. As I have already hinted, this is highly probable.

President Mitre, as commanding general of the allied forces, has issued the following proclamation at a grand review, when he harangued his vanigurat;—National Guards of Corrientes!—I salute the valiant sons of the herole province of Corrientes, at the moment when, as your general and friend, I come to share in your glories and your dangers.

Soldiers, ye who have been the first Argentines to take up arms against the enemy for the bloody outrage on our country, have bravely raised your strong arms and marched to resist the daring invader. In reward of your notile and vigorous efforts in the campaign, the army calls on you to lead the banner of the vanguard which you have upheld with such perseverance. The army, the nation at large, and I, your general, fel confident that the National Guards of Corrientes, true to the antecedents of their native province, and with their usual valor and decision, will contribute new harries to the invincible banner of the Argentine republic and a fresh garland to the civrc crown of the country.

Comrades! March to the vanguard and take the post of honor assigned to you. Obey the orders of your leader, General Cacerces, who, from the first, showed you the path of honor in facing the fee; and by following the steps of your valia

surrounded with stockades. Small forces along the Parana, at Ytapiru, Itapua, &c. Other detachments at Asmiada, Combra and Curuniba.

ANGHER LOSTANCE OF BRITISH SEUTRALITY.

I have already mentioned the iron-dad steamor Minerva. She arrived here on the 12th ult., in thirty days from Liverpool, having called at four places on her way. She is the workmanship of the redoubtable Mesers. Laird & Co., of Alabama notoriety, who built her for the Brazilian government. The Minerva is about eight hundred tons burden, one hundred and seventy-eight feet lone, thirty-dive feet wide and eleven feet depth of hold. When ready for sea she draws only eight lest of water. She has a revolving turnet amidship, pierced for two one hundred and twenty-pounder Whitworth rifled guas. She is propelled by a double screw propoller, which gives her the advantage of turning around in her own length, which will be of immense convenience in the narrow rivers of Paraguay. Her engines are of one hundred and forty horse power. She is armored with iron plates of four and a half inches in the centre, tapering to two inches at both ends, over from aix to eight inches of teak. Her average speed is from nine to ters knota. Thus we have these men still continually usurplag the prerogative of their sovereign, and practically delaring war against an independent nation on their own responsibility. It is amazing that the British government, with a disregard to its own dignity, has not yet suppressed such a nuisance. It would not require much intenuity on the part of those long-headed men, the law officers of the Crown, to make out a case of misprision of treason, if not high treason itself, if they were only willing to do so.

if not high treason itself, if they were only willing to do 80.

THE NATIONAL SURJED SYSTEM.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in respect to the law which enforces every man between certain ages to serve in the National Guard, and at the manner in which these can be and are drafted into the regular army during a time of war. As the law stands every eleventh member of the National Guard is liable to serve in the regular army—a system that leads to much abuse. A flagrant case in point occurs to me.

A COMPULSORY VOLUMERER.

One of the drafting officers made overtures of an improper nature to a young woman, who acquainted her brother, a national guardsman, with the fact. The brother resented the indignity offered to his sister with becoming spirit, upon which the officer compelled him to volunteer to serve in the regular army; and the young man only escaped this queer sort of volunteer service by paying three hundred dollars for a substitute.

There are other vexations matters connected with the National Guard system, such as compelling men to formake their bisiness for three months at a time to go into camp. An instance of the kind occurred the other day, when there was more terr ble swearing than ever occurred in "our army" in Flanders. New York regiments of militia-beg pardon, National Guard—occasionally encamp in the delightful locality of Staten Island for a week or no; but they do so voluntarily, by way of enjoyment. It is quite different when a number of men are compulsorily ordered to enjoy themselves.

I close this letter with the injunction to look out for some startling intelligence ere long.

IMMIGRATION.

Spasmodic efforts are being occasionally made to pro-mote emigration from the United States to this country by some of the inhabitants of Rio, but hitherto with small prospects of success. On the 16th "lt. a meeting o promote an immigration society was held in the Ex change, but the attendance of Brazilians was very slim, meldor, a gentleman of great weight in the commercial community, opened the meeting by reading a paper explanatory of the necessity under which Brazil suffers of bringing to ber assistance free labor from other countries to cultivate her soil—not merchants and professional men alone, but such as understand agricultural pursuits, and those of a nature suited to the soil and climate. The Doctor then proceeded to allude to some of the political disabilities under which immigrants la-bored at present, and said that interest should and would be made to alter the laws on this subject, so that the immigrant should have no religious or political im-pediments to labor against. After some further remarks the Doctor concluded by urging the fermation of a society from the meeting present to advocate the cause of immigration, suggesting a subscription from proposed advice and information to immigrants.

The Doctor's remarks, as well as those of Mr. Schmit, who followed the Doctor, were very well received by the

Mr. C. Nathan then occupied the attention of the meeting, endeavoring to show that all efforts should be made to bring to Brazil immigrants from the Southern United States, concluding with a resolution to that effect. His remarks were listened to at first with attention, but as his views were developed be was saluted with a personal control of his states. fect storm of hisses and other signs of disapprobation. The sense of the meeting was evidently against extensive emigration from the Southern States.

After some further remarks from other gentlemen the

meeting adjourned. Two more meetings have been held since, at which great confusion prevailed; but nothing

THE HAT OF RIO JANKING, The bay forming the extensive harbor of Rio is one of the most magnificent that the eye can light on. On nearly all sides it is encompassed by lofty mountains, while it is filled with beautiful islands. Opposite the entile it is filled with beautiful islands. Opposite the city are several landing places, while a trip to Botafogo, overlooked by the lofty mountain called the Corcovado, its a delightful excursion. On your way the high peak of the Sugar Loaf frowns grimly on you, seemingly daring you to scale its inaccessible sides and to arrive at its summit, though I am told this has been accomplished once by a lady.

The principal market of this city is close to the public landing place. To a stranger it is worth a visit in the carly morning. Beef, pork, mutton and voal are pretty nearly alike all the world over, with the exception that at Rio the style of butchering is rascally. A decent joint is as scarce as a hird of paradise on land. In fact, the butchers do not seem to have the slightest idea of cutting up meat secundem artem, as practised in civilized countries. In the principal market, however, you can always obtain monkeys and vegetables, fruit and snakes, parrots and fish—the latter in great variety, though not in much abundance—game and sweetments, &c.; and such a variety of jargon as would have rather astonished the builders of Babel themselves.

such a variety of Jargon as would have rather astonished the builders of Babel themselves.

LOAFRES AND LAERARONI.

Rio Janeiro is rich in these individuals. They usually hang around the landing places and wharves, looking out for such unconsidered trifles, and some considered, too, as may fall in their way. Where they sleep is not precisely ascertained; but certain it is they neither work for want. When hard pressed they go to the convict prison, and await the leavings of the prisoners, which they groedly devour, and they seem to enjoy such delectable food amazingly. When a number of sallors are on shore on liberty it is a perfect windfall to the worshipful society of bummers. They are then in their glory. Only let Jack get drunk, as he is almost sure to do, and he is certain to be shaven and short, nay, skinned, by these experts. Instances have been known of sallors falling asleep on shore, and waking in the costume of the anti-fig-leaf era; and as the bummer can always find a "fence" with whom to dispose of his "swag," the business pays.

A circumstance came under my own observation illustrative of the darling of the lazzaroni of this place. The steward of a vessel I will not name showed a gold watch he had just bought in the store of a popular shipchandler, and left immediately. He returned in five minutes' time, complaining that he had handed it to a man just to look at, when the fellow ran off with it; and he (the steward) being rather extensively tight, was unable to follow, and so he lost his watch.

These people form quite an institution in Rio. They

These people form quite an institution in Rio. They consist principally of Italians and Germans. They do not patronize the hand organ, however. Their favor te instruments seem to be the harp and the fiddle—both of the most common kind.

There is one peculiarity in the street fiddlers here in holding their instruments with the neck to the shoulder, like a widencestle.

holding their instruments with the neck to the shoulder, like a violoncello.

THE AMERICAN LINE OF STRAMSHIPS.

I see the directors of the American line of steamships have reduced the price of passage between here and New York from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is to be hoped that this reduction will be the means of procuring the line an increase of patronage. Another thing I beg to remark, in all kindness, is the unfavorable, and perhaps not just, comparison made by persons between the American and the French and Euglish steamships, in consequence of the jaunty appearance of the officers and seamen of the two latter lines sporting a uni orm, which is ignored by the American line. How far it would be consistent with republican simplicity for the American line, on entering port, to adopt the uniform, in conformity with popular prejudice, I am not prepared to say; but certainly, from all I have heard, it would be an attraction to intending travellers, who believe in such things.

An article has recently appeared in one of the Rio papers condemning the line as being defective in the machinery of the vessels, badly managed by its directors, exorbitant in the rates of passage, and stating that the fare and accommodations of passengers are far from what they should be on a first class steamship.

This is very unkind, and, as regards accommodations and food, untrue. There are some men who, if you feed them on venison and give them champagne to drink, will still complain. The cooking, so lar from b ing bad, is superb. I speak particularly in reference to the Havana. Then I can affirm there are no entomological curiosities in your bunk. The whole story is false from end to end. Shortcomings there are, and I have alluded to them in another place; but filt the bad yocoked food, &c, have no place in the new line of steamers. THE AMERICAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. e directors of the American line of

men bonest. When Dr. Cumming's milleanum arrives this remarkable feat may be accomplished, not till then; Jehus will always be Jehus, and cheat all they can till the end of time. Make a special bargain before starting, say to Bolafogo. Well and good. You think you are mighty smark. Perhaps you are; but the son of Nimshi is smarter still. You do not know where Bolafogo begins nor ends any more than the canine quadruped in the star Sirius. But Jehu doos. He takes you just one hundred yards beyond Bolafogo, after mumbling some bad Portugudes, which you do not understand to be a desire whether you will go further. He brings up is a cui de sac, slows right round and takes you to your starting place and demands double fare.

Two small skirmishes had occurred with parties of Paraguayans who had crossed the Parana. In one of these skirmishes the Paraguayans surprised an Argentine outpost and captured two field pieces and some horses and cattle. In another they were routed with a loss of

and have forty-five thousand men at Paso de la Patria.

Lopez has ditched the road to Humaita, and mines

A desertion of Correction mittal from the Argentine ramy is reported, arter a conflict with some Brazilians, in which, it is said, eighteen of the latter and six of the former were killed.

Exchange on England—At Buonos Ayres 51d., and at Montevideo 52½d. a 52½d. Freight at Buonos Ayres—Tallow, 47s. 6d.; sait hides, 37s. 6d. At Montevideo, sait hides 45s.

Rio Januino, Feb. 2, 1886.

Exchange on England flat at 24/3d. Coffee—First qualities firm. Flour scarce and much wanted. Freights to New York 42s. 6d.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

[From the Rio Journal do Commercio, Feb. 2]

The transport Jose Seo Romae arrived from the Plate yeaterday, with Montevideo dates to the 26th ult. The following are the only items of interest from the seat of war. The Parana river had risen nearly seven feet. This long awaited rise will enable our vessels to proceed.

Advices from the Brazilian headquariers, dated January 13, siate that two days previous General Mitro, accompanied by his staff and a number of allied officers, had made a reconnessance of the Paraguayan position at Pasco de Patria, on the north side of the Parana. The General made hunself acquainted with all the roads and paths, remaining on the eaenty's bank about eight hours, during which he took time to lunch, after which he included in a bath in the Parana. The Paraguayans guarding the north bank and Fort Yunpiru, as soon as they caught sight of the party, were seized with a panic and took to their cances in most indicrous haste, not daring to approach the vicinity of Mitre and his officers.

The breadth of the Parana at Pasc de Patria is about two thousand yards, and at a distance of some thirteen hundred yards from the southern bank there is an island which is garrisoned by Paraguayans. Fort Yupiru is nothing more or less than a square, encissed by four stone walls, pierced on the side facing the river for five guns. The gans, however, are not mounted, but kept in a building to the left of the fort. The Paragnayans army is encamped about a league to the right of the fort, behind a large mountain.

On the day following the reconnoissance, the Paragnayans sent ten cances, containing about one hundred coldiers, to the ailied bank. They landed with great precaulon at the point whence General Mitre had crossed, evidently not expecting to meet any allied force there. They were received, however, by a squadron of Correntine cavalry, which af

SUICIDE BY TAKING OPIUM .- William Althof, a native of Germany, twenty-six years of age, was found dead in his room, at 116 Greenwich street, under circumstances which induced the belief that he had poisoned himself. which induced the benef that he had poisoned himself. Coroner Gover was notified, and Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination on the body, which resulted in finding a considerable quantity of crude opium in the stomach, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. Deceased seemed to be in good health and spirits, and no cause for the commission of the set appeared before the Coroner. The jury rendered a verdict of death by taking opium.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - Coroner Collin vesterday seld an inquest, at the corner of Sixty-first street and Third avenue, on the body of John Schnitzen, a lad nearly nine years of age, who died from the effects of nearly nine years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 1st instant. Deceased and two other boys were playing on a sand bank corner of Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street, when one of them, in a playful manners, pushed deceased down the bank. He fell beneath the feet of a team stached to Third avenue car, and hefore the driver could stop the car wheels passed over his right less, free terming it in a terminology. The jury rendered a verdict of scotdental death.

Interesting Proceedings of the Legislature.

Opposition to the Niagara Ship Canal Project.

Another Batch of Resolutions on National Affairs Introduced in the Senate.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY ENDORSED.

ALBANY, March 6, 1866.

About this stage of the session the business of legislation controsmore particularly in committees, and is discharged mainly during the afternoons and evenings. In the Committee on Cities to-day the Board of Control wastaken up again for discussion and amendment. The portion of the bill which absorbs the powers of the Commissioners

of the Sinking Fund was agreed to be stricken out; and the provisions for the removal and political disability of officials to be removed. The board is left the function merely of investigation and audit, and the duty of making out specifications and evidence to be presented to the Governor for his action, as at present provided. Objection has been taken by Mr. Brandrech, chairman of the committee, who is fighting the bill, that the power of the Governor to appoint the Commissioners under the new board cannot be consitutional, and that to give it legality it should be made to comprise the entire hierbropolitan district. It will be reported, however, as Mr. Jenkins has a majority of the committee with him, and is making a desperate fight for it. The bill excites the liveliest interest among the city officials, and its progress will be most vigorously obstructed. Representatives of nearly all the city commissions and departments, the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, are here organizing a vigorous opposition to the proposed new board.

THE NAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Committee on Commerce of the House had numerous delegations before them to day from Oswogo, Buffalo, Albany and the entire routes of the principal canals of the State, relative to the Niagara ship canal. Arguments were made by Messrs. Niles and Cutting in opposition to this project, which has now engaged the attention of Congress, the commercial conventions and the Legislature of this State for three or four years. Mr. Niles, a practical man, in the produce trade, made an able review of the speeches of Mr. Littlejohn at the Detroit convention and elsewhere in his advocacy of this, his absorbing scheme. He exhibited forcibly the disastrous consequences of turning the whole current of commerce from the established channels into the St. Lawrence, and so divert it from all the cities of the State between New York and Buffalo. He exhibited the statistics of the carrying trade since the close of the war and its reduction by one half the toninge since th

Sensior Polger will probably report his resolutions, a chairman of the select committee of the Senate, to mor row. Their tener will endouse President Johnson's pol-cy, while insisting on the admission of all representative elected by loyal constituencies.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

thorising the Comptroller of New York to borrow money for the Fire Department purposes; the Metropolitan Baggage bill; incorporating the People's Savings Bank at Yonkers

MATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. FOLGER, (rep.) of Oniario, of the select committee to which was referred all resolutions relative to national affairs, reported the following:—

Resolved. That it is our motive and deliberate conriction that no State within which there has been insubordination or rebellion should be admitted to share in the national legislation until it presents itself, not only in a attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned, and that each house of Congress in the sole judge of the qualifications and election of its nembers, and has full power to determine for itself when the constituency or the representative meets the conditions above set forts.

of its members, and has full power or when the constituency or the representative meets the conditions above set forth.

Resolved, That it is also our conviction that as the country was pledged in the beginning and throughout the war against the general properties prosecution thereof, to the against the general properties of the prope fact, so the notion freedmen, the most of all to the freedmen, the most of all to the freedmen, the protected and entirely and of the finited States shall be protected and entered and of the finited States shall be protected and entered regardless of face, color or condition, against every wrongful opposing law, ordinance, regulation, eastern or prejudice, and that the spirit which formed, organized and developed to its present strength that polery has not fulfilled its alloited work until every subject of the government stands free not only, but equal before the law.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the extension of equal suffrage in the District of Columbia to all male citizens of suitable age.

Resolved, That whatever differences as to detail may exist among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people, whether elective or among the representatives of the people.

Svening.

By Mr. Larau, (rep.) of Richmond—To provide for holding town meetings in Richmond county.

RILLS INTRADECED.

By Mr. H. C. Musant, (dem.) of Kings—For widening third street, Brooklyn.

Third street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Hayr, (rep.) of Steuben—Authorizing the Junction Canal Company to construct a railroad.

By Mr. SURBERLAND, (dem.) of Westchester—Extending the time for the construction of a railroad in Westchester county.

BLAS PARTS.

the time for the construction of a railroad in Westchester county.

RILLS PARKED.

Setting aside the pier and slips at the foot of Broome street for market boats; extending the charter of the New York Female Assistant Society; for the relief of St. Mary's church, in Yonkers; establishing a law library in the Fourth Judicial district.

Relative to raising funds in anticipation of taxation for the Department of Public Charities and Correction; incorporating the Manor House Hotel Company of Westchester county; incorporating the American Land Company and Agency.

RESOLUTIONS EXIONENCE THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PIERSON, (rep.) of Kinga, introduced resolutions approxing of President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, expressing full confidence in his patraction and statesmanship, and thanking those representatives in Congress who sustained the veto.

BAILROAD CONDECTORS AND DRIVERS. regulate the hours of labor of conductors and drivers on

A BAILROAD IN PIFTH AVENUE. struction of a railroad in Fifth avenue and other streets

To regulate convict labor in State Prisons; to confer additional powers on boards of town auditors; to regulate the fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad; to incorporate the North River Savings, Bank of New York; to amend an act for the incorporation of religious societies; for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New York.

Mr. Christins, (dem.) of New York, moved to recommit the latter bill to the Committee of the Whole, which was lost atter detate by fifty three voting in the affirmative, and the bill passed.

REFORD.

By Mr. Goodsich, (rep.) of Kings.—To amend the Beview Statutes relative to the New York Marine Court also to improve the Gowanus Canal.

By Mr. Hoversaude.—To incorporate the Bond Deposit Coupagy of New York. To regulate convict labor in State Prisons; to confer

By Mr. Swrmen, (rep.) of the control of the chafter of the Etna Fire Insurance Comp. My.

By Mr. Jesenss—To prohibit the Mayor and Commonalty of New York or Board of Supervisers from disposing of any real estate belonging to the city.

By Mr. Oaker, (rep.) of Kings—To incorporate the Throg's Neck Steamboat Company. Also to incorporate the Mott Haven Ferry.

To incorporate the New York and Rendout Steam Transportation Company.

To incorporate the New York and Rendout Street Portation Company.

By Mr. Willies, (rep.) of Dutchess—To amend the charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

By Mr. Brandhum, (rep.) of Westchester—To improve the pavement in Broadway, New York.

By Mr. Turnill, (rep.) of Suffolk—To amend the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York Common School act. Also to incorporate the New York.

By Mr. OAKKY—To improve and widen Union street, Brooklyn.

SPOKIYA.

By Mr. SNTDER—To amend the Excise laws.

By Mr. REYNOLIS, (rep.) of Kings—To create
Department on Public Charities and Correction in Broa

By Mr. Tucker, (dem.) of New York—To amend the general manufacturing law, so as to include building hotels, steamboats, and letting and running the same.

By Mr. NEEDACHER, (dem.) of New York—To increase the salaries of interpreters in New York police and dis-

ict courts.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the New York Transit Company.

By Mr. Goornica—To authorize John P. Mills and his assigns; also to extend the Third avenue stage route.

By Mr. Gournava, (rep.) of Albany—To dispense with the salary of the State Reporter by giving him an exclusive copyright of published reports.

Adjourned.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in St. Domingo-The Entire Republic Tranquil-Movements of Our Squadron-The Canadian Commission ers Bound for Porto Rico-Colebration of Washington's Birthday-The Guada-loupe Cholera, &c.

By the steamer Vera Cruz, from Eavana, we have

ws from the capital of St. Domingo to the 17th of

proposition from an Anglo-French company to negotiate immediately a loan, for twenty-three years, on reasonimmediately a loan, for twenty-three years, on reasonable terms. The net amount of cash which would thus enter into their coffers would amount to 6,080,000 france. The proposition was occupying the attention of govern

The entire republic was perfectly tranquil.

General Cabral, Secretary of War and Navy, had resigned his portfolio in consequence of bad health, and the Secretary of Public Instruction and Justice, cities. Manuel Garcia Gautier, had taken charge of it.

The concession made in February, 1864, to Measure.

Davis, Hatoch and copartners, to work the salt mines in Neyha, had been declared null and void, with liberty. Neyna, had been declared null and void, with the however, to renew the application in the legal form. A joint stock company, under the style of Indust Progress, had been established to work the mines wit may exist in San Cristobal.

The commandancia de armas of Janico had been pressed and joined to that of San Jose de Matas. St. Thomas dates are to February 26. The markets were quiet, the demand being mainly for the mark wants of the island.

Freights were more active; several charters are re-ported and an increased demand for tonnage is probable. The steamship North America, from New York, arsived at St. Thomas on the 5th and salled for Rio Janeiro. OUR ST. THOMAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. THOMAS CORRESPONDENCE.
Sr. THOMAS, W. I., Feb. 25, 1896.
Admiral Palmer, in his flagship Rhode Island, returned from San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 20th, where the Americans have been making a pleasant visit and an agreeable impression, although at first the Spanish authorities attributed such an unusual event as a visit from in American man-of-war to some relities!

an American man-of-war to some political cause. the Windward Islands on the 13th. The Monongalets is supposed to be at St. Domingo. No intelligence has been received from that port lateir, as the means of com-munication are limited to an occasional sailing vessel. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Bursard arrived from Antigus on the 20th, with the British North American Commissioners on board, who are market

and Admiral Godon, in the Susquehanna, with o vessels of the United States South American squad were at the Rio de la Plata.

St. Thomas still continues healthy. People at Outloops have come to the conclusion that the cholers the is not the genuine Asiatic disease—not imported, I caused by the decay of large quantities of animal maileft exposed for an unnecessarity long time after late hurricane.

THE CHOLERA DISAFFRANISO.

[From the St. Thomas Tidende, Jan. 17.]

By the arrival of the Windward mail atcamer we that the cholera in Guadaloupe is now reduced to two cases daily, and as the malady seems not to spread to any other island we may very well ho its ravages are about to cease in the West Indies. THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Confederation Carried in Newfor land-The Scheme Adopted Unnaime ly in the Upper House-British & forcements, &c.

ly in the Upper House—British Comforcements, &c.

(From the Toronto Globe, March &)

From the Balifax Unionist of the 28th February, received last night, we learn that both branches of the
Newfoundiand Legislature have accepted the Quebos
scheme of confederation. The news arrived at Halifax
on the 27th, by the steamer Merlin. The Unionist states
that the resolutions were carried in the Lower House on
a division of 19 to 7, and in the Upper House undaimously. This decided action of Newfoundiand will have on
most important influence on the other mariliane provinces,
and we heartily congratulate the country upon it. Newfoundiand is a very valuable portion of the British American provinces, and as a market for our agricultural preduce is unsurpassed.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

The Second battalion, Fourth infantry; Second hattalion, Twenty-second, and the One Hundredth infantry
are to come out to America. The three battalions will
be sent to the point where they may be most required—
probably to New Brunawick. The One Hundredth regiment was raised in Canada, and will throw off a heavy
batch of descriers on its coming out.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CINCUIT.—Fart 1—Nos. 791, 445, 462, 561, 1333, 964, 957, 969, 971, 972, 975, 985, 991, 995, 1097, 1013, 1017, 1019, 1023, 1031. Part 2—Nos. 334, 714, 218, 982, 1196, 702, 793, 6834, 620, 916, 600, 296, 728, 872, 834, 856, 472, 818, 870, 912. Part 3—Nos. 680, 421, 544, 930, 938, 800, 806, 872, 922, 922, 942, 746, 834, 998, 882, 1108, 13, 681, 47, 261, 317.

SUPREME COURT, CHARBERS.—Nos. 87, 95, 167, 121, 148, 190, 187, 194, 195, 199.

SUPREME COURT, CHARBERS.—Nos. 1758, 1779, 385, 1467, 461, 1839, 1799, 1613, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1923, 1923, 1935, 1937, 1938, 248, 2439, 242, 1768, 2518, 2506, 2764, 2482, 2329, 2244, 1768, 2518, 2506, 2544, 2482, 2329, 2244, 1768, 2518, 2506.

COMMON PLEAR—Part 1—Nos. 1427, 763, 1050, 293, 1332, 1144, 1664, 1467, 1470, 1476 inclusive. Part 2—The same numbers as published yosterday.

Telegraphie Market Reports.

Telegraphie Market Reports.

Prilabelmia March 7, 1866.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania five, 8634; Morris Canai, 77; Reading Raliroad, 49; Pennsylvania Raliroad, 55%; American gold, 33%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Flour very dull and declining; sales of Northwestern extra at \$5 50 a \$9. Ohio do. at \$9 a \$9 75; small sales of good red whost as 22 28, white at \$2 30 a \$2 75—the latter price being for choice Michigan. Coffee dull; sales of low grades of Ries at 17c. a 18c., in gold; prime do., 29%c., in gold. Sugas heavy. Provisions very dull and all qualities slightly declined; mess pork at \$28, lard at 185%c.; butter firmer. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2 28.

Flour quiet; sales of Howard superfine at \$5; Western Whiskey dull; sales of white at 71c. a 18c., yellow, 67c. as 28 at 235. Western white, \$2 15 a \$2 55. Corn declined in; sales of white at 71c. a 18c., yellow, 67c. as 68c. Oass firm; sales at 49c. Seeds dull. Flaxseed nofminal at \$2 a \$2 35. Provisions dall. Bacon shoulders at 14c. Western lard at 185.c. a 181.c. Sugar dull. Coffee dull; sales of Western at \$2 36.

Cotton declined 1c. at 37c. for middling. Flour dull, and declined 25c. per bid on how grades, at \$7 50 a \$5 for single extra, and \$9 a \$12 50 for double extra. Wheats at 50 a \$10 color of the color of the sales at 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the choice fall. Corn lower, at 58c. a 64c. for white 50 color of the cho